RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

September 10-Fifteenth Sunday After Pentecost.

Religious Services To-Day-Herald Religious Correspondence-Religious Notes and Observations.

Services Te-Day.

Rev. Dr. Merrill Richardson will preach this morning and evening in the New England Congrega-

Rev. Charles B. Smyth will deliver another of his Lessons for the Clergy on the Corruptions of the Age" in the American Free church (New York Untversity) tals morning and evening.
Rev. E. C. Sweetser will preach, morning and

evening, in the Bleecker street Universalist church. Rev. Dr. Sanderson will preach this morning in Lexington avenue Presbyterian church.

Rev. Andrew Longacre will preach, morning and evening, in the Central Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. Mason Gallagher will preach this morning in

Rev. W. W. Newell, Jr., will preach morning and evening in the Forty-second street Presbyterian

Rev. H. D. Northrop will preach this morning in the West Twenty-therd street Presbyterian church. Rev. J. M. Pullman will discourse on the "Responsibility of the Citizen" this morning in the Church of Our Saviour (Sixth Universalist).

Rev. Charles F. Lee will preach this morning to the Fifth Universalist church, Chickering Hail, on

"The Chivalry of the Cross." Rev. J. E. Cookman will preach morning and evening in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. Mr. Harrower will preach this morning and evening in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. Mr. Deming will preach this morning and evening in the Tabernacle Baptist church.

Bishop S. S. Snow will discourse on "The Judgment" this afternoon in the University, Washing-

The English Lutheran Church of St. James will be opened for divine service this morning. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Wedekind, will preach.

Right Rev. Bisnop Becker, of Wilmington, will preach at the vescer service in St. Andrew's church. Duane street, this afternoon at half-past three

Rev. Dr. Ewer will officiate this morning and evening in Christ church.

Rev. J. J. White, of Lebanon, Ohio, will preach this morning and evening in the Methodist Protestant church, Attorney street.

At the Morning Star Sunday School, 130 West Twenty-fourth street, addresses will be delivered this afternoon by Rev. J. S. Willis, Rev. Robert Cameron and P. H. Shurts.

Rev. C. C. Foot will occupy his pulpit in the Christian church, West Twenty-eighth street, this morning and evening.

Rev. Abbot E. Kitredge, of Chicago, will preach this morning and evening in the Thirteenth street Presbyterian church.

Rev. Mr. Neilson McVicker will preach in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Harlem, this morning and evening.

Mr. Thomas Gales Forster will preach before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists this morning and evening, in Apollo Hall.

Our Sunday Schools as Nurseries of Vice.

To the EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Poor Minnie, of Memphis, whose father is being tried for killing her seducer, was seduced by her Bible classmate in the Sunday school; Alice Bowisby was seduced on her way to and from the Sunday school, and it has got to be a notorious fact that our city Sunday schools are resorted to by vile procureeses and procurers, who spend money to get elected superintendents and teachers so as to gain the ear of the girls at Sunday schools and Sunday segool picnies so as to accomplish their vile pur-

Rosenzweig and Lookup Evans don't pretend to be welves in sheep's clothing, but advertise to help poor girls hide tacir shame, which is brought on them in our Sunday schools by lecturers, superintendents and teachers. It is a notorious fact that there are Sunday school superintendents and teachers in New York and Brooklyn whose private characters will not bear inspection.

A scandal occurred in a Brooklyn church about a superintendent making love to his young lady superintendent making love to his young lady organist. This scandal got to be so notorious that the flash New York papers undertook to publish it; but their reporters could not get the facts, as the triends of the young lady wanted to shield her. At last she confessed to the family of a member of the church Board of Trustees and others that an insurance agent and superintendent of the Suneay school had told her he loved her better than his wife, ac. Then the scandal, like the Bowlisby trunk smelled so in the nostrils of the naurch that the poor lady organist was driven from the church that the poor lady organist was driven from the church that the poor lady organist was driven from the school and respectable ladies refused to speak to hun. He was kept because he worked nard for the oburch. At last the father of the lady, who could not sand the stench, took his entire family to another church; but the insurance agont still superintends the Sunday school. You can prove these facts by calling on Mr. —, at his New York store, or house in Brooklyn, or en Mr. —, hardware merchant of New York, and one of the church trustees; or on Mr. —, of New York, merchant, who leves in the same street with the superintendent, and he or his wife has seen the superintendent, and he or his wife has seen the superintendent, and he or his wife has seen the superintendent, and he or his wife has seen the superintendent, and he or his wife thas seen the superintendent, and he or his wife has seen the superimendent kiss the preity organist and high her in the street.

Let the Husallo cry out against the vice in our Sunday schools, and we shall hear less of the deeds of Rosenzweig and Lookup Evans. C. H. GREEN.

Republicanism and Social Demoralization.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
In one of the editorials in your paper, August 31 you spoke of the social horrors of the day, Commencing with the young girl who was left at the First precinct station house in Brooklyn by a Dr. Perry and a Mrs. Van Buskirk, you said this adds another murder to the long and melancholy list of social horrors which hang over the city like a curse. Also, interrogating why is it that these social crimes are of such frequent occurrence? They cannot spring from mere depraylly, for the victims are generally persons of previous good reputation, and only the professional murderers are wholly lost to all instincts of humanity. There must be some deep-seated reason for it, and in this we can and only in the teachings of philosophers like Greeley and the Communistic ideas which he and his followers have been preaching; in other words, social duties are disregarded because the marriage relation has been allowed to fall into contempt among a very large class of the commo-Now, permit me to say to you that in some of the charges you make there may be more or less of truth in them, but, in my opinion, or, leaving it to your better judgment, the true cause of the social horrors of the day which you spoke of are the institutions which this country has established, with its teachings to the native as well as the foreigner. How can there be any consistency with the laws of God or the rules of Christianity in a country where the people are taught to think as they please, speak as they like, curse and blaspheme the author of facir being, disrespect and disregard all family relations and connections, where a father times that he is just as good, if not better than his father? A write chains by law to have just as much of anthority and to be just as good as her husband, that for this a husband thinks and claims to have just as much of a right and communistic horrors of America; luces as to the write of anybody cise. These are the great social and communistic horrors of America; luces are the rights, principles and privileges of a people thought and reared in a free and independent republican miscries of a nation, and with this equal rights idea she cannot last long. This is preaching against the laws of God and the rules of Christianity; for hose in the laws of God and the rules of Christianity; for last in the laws of God and the rules of Christianity; for last in the laws of God and the rules of Christianity; for last in the laws of God and the rules of Christianity; for last in the laws of God and the rules of Christianity; for last in the laws of God and the rules of Christianity; for last in the laws of God and the rules of Christianity when, we consider and think ourselves one as a filterent reasons, different intellects, as well sugains, the laws of God and the rules of Christianity when, we consider and think ourselves one is a gains, the laws of God and the rules of Christianity when, we consider and think ourselves one is good as an other, and all alike. Lastly, I wish you would have the kindness to give a few remarks so no this subject on advocate in your valuable paper of the old and good do. Time of some new departure the continued and the last. I so, all the duties and respect which we over to the laws of an amon a liberal social and independent republican ideas and institutions which this country has established, with

criminal as good as the just, we can never receive any blessing or layor from God. THOMAS CORTIS. Cincinnati Conference of the Methodist Epis-

copal Church.

DAYTON, Sept. 5, 1871, ...
The mineteenth annual session of the Methodise Episcopal Church, which is being held in this city, is probably the largest body of ministers ever convened here, and, as might be expected, a religious atmosphere pervades the community. Our citizens are vieing with each other to render the sojourn of these ministers among us as comfortable as possible, and their hospitality on such occasions is equal to any other city. 'All who have visited the Conference are favorably impressed with the good temper and excellent Christian feeling with which its arduous business is conducted. The aged—for there are many here, including the veneracle Bishop Mor-ris—are treated with great respect, and coevals express themselves with due courtesy toward each other. Some of the leading pioneers of the West are members of this Conterence and continue to take an active interest in its business. Each member seems to act as it he felt the need of each other to bear the responsible burdens resting upon the

In view of the vast interests involved, great seriousness, candor and promptness mark every movement and decision, every precedent set, with-out layor or regard for persons or particular cases. It is very evident they preserve inviolate every feature of the itinerancy. They claim that by it they have seen the whole country supplied with a kept constantly in action upon the darkness and error of the world, which, with annual revisions,

cror of the world, which, with annual revisions, changes and extensions, and a co-operative labor, has resulted in nohievements which stand as the best possible proofs that the system is of Goo.

Promment among the delegates we find the Pichtrief Presented in the Bidder, who came from the Kentucky shore, by way of Conference "transser," and who is the life and soul of the great congregation of Methodists. Dr. Moody is an eloquent speaker and invariably appeals to the tender passion; of this audiences. He seems to understand their weaknesses—which, of course, is a great advantage to him, especially when the subject of charity is introduced. During the proceedings of the Conference the subject of ingenerating the enonwment fund of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, was brought up and the subject was strongly and ably advecated by Dr. Tranbuli in behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Iniversity. Dr. Moody's spirit was "moved" to the highest and warmest pitch, and with great earnestness and sublime eloquence he arose and said:—Methodism was born in the great University of Engiand. The founder John Wesley) was the most learned man of his day, and his coadjutors were, many of them, the brightest lights that ever traversed the ecclesiastical and scientific firmanment. They regarded science as the handmaid of religion, and while we rejoice in the operation of other Courches, Methodism in America stands abreast of the age in her interary enterprise. Indeed, the efforts of rationalists and infidels in assauing Christianity by scientific statilery compets

METHODISM, Which is Christianity
in earnest, to plant her batteries of rided ordnance. The Ohio Wesleyan University state glory of Western Methodism, and the demand for large endowment is the necessity for its existence.

The Onlo Wesleyan University is the glory of West-ern Methodism, and the demand for large endow-ment is the necessity for its existence.

We must secure this endowment by an assess-ment, as urged in the report so ably advocated by Dr. Trumbull, and accomplish by combination what we cannot accomplish by individuality of effort.

Thus sustained the Onio Wesleyan University will be the

and go on its glorious career, blessing and being blessed, mingling its radiance with the spreading glories of the age, and remain a bulwark of our land, as the forcess of the Church, and a blessing to the country while

Earth bears a flower Or ocean rolls a wave.

In conclusion Dr. Moody recalled an instance in the history of Harvard University when an assess-ment of a peck of corn per annum was levted and collected to help sustain that institution. It is almost needless to add that the Conference unanimously voted in favor of increasing the endowment fund in WEO ARE ADMITTED INTO FULL CONNECTION.

WEO ARE ADMITTED INTO FULL CONNECTION. If should be stated that all young men entering the Conserence must remain two years on unal before they are eligible to mit membership. They must also pass a satisfactory examination on the course of study, chiefly theological, which the bishops have appointed. If the Conterence is satisfied with the report of the Examining Committee and the representations of the candidate's presenting elder, the candidate's presenting elder, the candidate is usually admitted without further difficulty, and, if the minister has not been already ordained, elect him to the order of a deacon. He now becomes a candidate for elder's orders, and with this view, for two more years pursues the studies assigned him candidate for elter's orders, and with this view, for two more years pursues the studies assigned thin by the bishops, when, on the same conditions as above, he is elected to elders' orders. The course of start is published in the discipline of the Church. In response to the tart question, "Who are admitted into full connection?" four candidates stepped forward in front of the altar to be examined by the Bishop before the Conference. The following questions were then propounded by the Bishop and adlimatively responded to by the candidates:—Have you faith in Christy Are you going on to perfection? Do you expect to be made perfect in love in this life? Are you groaning after it? Are you resolved to devote yourself whoily to God and His work? Do you know the rules of society? (Tais refers to general rules.) Do you keep them? Do you constantly attend the sacrament? Have you read our form of discipline? Are God and His work? Do you know the rules of society? (This refers to general rules.) Do you keep them? Do you constantly attend the sacrament? Have you read our form of discipline? Are you willing to conform to it? Have you considered the rules of a preacher, especially the first, tenth and twelfth? Will you keep them for conscience sake? Are you determined to employ all your time in the work of God? Will you endeavor not to speak too long or too loud? Bisnop Scott added, with much welmenence, amid spontaneous expressions of approval by the Conference. "Will you endeavor to speak long enough and loud enough?" adding, "Some sermons of an hour are too short, and others at fifteen minutes would be too long." Continuing the examination he asked:—"Will you endeavor to speak long enough and loud enough?" adding, "Some sermons of an hour are too short, and others at fifteen minutes would be too long." Continuing the examination he asked:—"Will you visit from house to house? Will you recommend fasting or abstuence both by precept and example? Are you in debt?" (This was explained to mean "so as to embarrass you.") The rules to which special attention is called—the first, tenth and twelfth—are as follows:—First—"Be dilligent: never be deemployed: never be triffingly enaployed; never triffe away time, neither spend any more time at any piace than is strictly necessary." Tenth—"Be punctural; do everything exactly at the time, and do not nimd our rules, but keep them." "You'ld, "Actin all things no according to your own will, but as a son in the Gospel. As such it is you round to employ your time in the manner in which we direct—In preaching and visiting from house to house; in reading, meditation and prayer. Above all, if you labor with us in the Lord's vineyard it is needful you should do that part of the work which we direct—In preaching and visiting roun house to which the next guession, "Will you keep them for conscience sake?" reakes.

I remember hosaring fishop Ames once, when address the other and the second where y

speak be safe to say when you are done;" and, being "done" the venerable Bishop "quit."

To-day the Conference in a body have repaired to the National Mintary Asymm, one of the grandest institutions of its kind in America, where they are being agreeably and hospitably entertained. It is expected that the Conference will close its sessions

Young Men's Christian Associations.

The touch mile to a mar or ran commentation or round
Men's Christian Associations to be held in the places
and upon the dates named:-
New York. Uties September 12. New Jersey Newark October 35 and 26. Naine Biddeford Sept. (ast week). New Hampehire Portsmouth October 1 and 4. Vermont Montpenier October 1 and 15. Massachusetts Northampton October 3 and 6. Hande Listed Providence October 18 and 19. Connecticut Mystic October 18 and 19. Connecticut September 12 14. Ohlio Zenesville October 13. Michigan East Saginaw Feb. (44 week), *72. Wiscounity Whitewater November.
Indiana

We again beseach our correspondents on religious topics to be brief and to the point. The HERALD'S sp ace is too valuable to be devoted to lengthy dis

quisitions or discussions upon ecclesiastical ones. tions, where the same points can be put in teres and concise language. To our religious friends, therefore, we say, "make no long orations."

Rev. John Jay Crane has been installed paster of

the Presbyterian church at Stanhope, N. J. Rev. D. Walker, author of "The Philosophy of the

Plan of Salvation," has accepted a professorship in | Wheaton College, Illinots. "Mother Winslow," of Canton, Me., aged one

hundred and five years, is claimed to be the oldest Methodist in the country, if not in the world. Methodist in the country, if not in the world.

Rev. Asa Rand, who recently died in Massachussetts, was the first editor of the Christian Mirror, and afterwards edited the Beston Recorder.

Mrs. Celia Burleign is the new pastor of the Unitarian church in Brooklyn, Conn., of which the late Rev. Samuel J. May once that charge.

A new and elegant Lutheran church is now in course of erection at the corner of Broad and Arch streets, Philadelphia. It will cost about \$220,000.

Rey. William Mendsen, the oldest Lutheran minister in the State of Pennsylvania, died at Kiecknersville, Pa., recently, in the ninety-second year of his age.

A revival of much power has blessed the Congregational church at North Wolfboro, N. H., in conhection with the labors of B. C. Henry, of Princeton Seminary, during his four months' vacation.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episco-pal Church in the United States will meet in Eman-uel church, in the city of Baltimore, on the 4th of October next.

The American Congregational Union assisted in building about seventy churches last year, and the demand for this year is for a hundred more, but funds are lacking. funds are lacking.

The American Baptist Historical Society proposes to preserve a souvenir of every Baptist minister, in the shape of a written sermon, with the date and

The corner stone of a new Moravian mission chapet was laid in Philadelphia last week. Addresses were made by the Bishops of New York and Ponnsylvania.

The Rev. George H. Vibbert, of Massachusetts, has gone to England with twenly-five lectures, by which he nopes to teach the beer-brewing people of that country something about the science of total prohibition.

Rev. J. I.. Vailandigham, of Newark. Delaware, is engaged in writing a biography of his brother, the late hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohic. The Rev. Mr. Vallandigham is a minister of the Presbyterian

Rev. Dr. Mublenberg, of New York, who is always doing good, has been recently engaged in raising a "Fresh Air Fund," to give poor women and chil-dre! little trips into the country auring the hot

The Mission of Israel to Teach the Nations of the Earth the Knowledge of the True

TEMPLE EMANUEL.

God-Discourse by Rev. Dr. Guthelm. A large congregation gathered in the Temple Emanuel yesterday, to whom the Rev. Dr. Gutnem expounded the object of Israel's dispersion, which s to teach a knowledge of the one living and true God to the nations of the earth. The congregation have now come in their regular course of Sabbath reading of the law to the Book of Numbers, which treats of the order and discipline which were to be established in their midst, because they so soon expected to enter the promised land and because their sojourn in the wilderness for forty years made necessary these judicious regulations. Tactr ever-changing and migratory state was apt to give rise to disorder and revolt, and it became herefore, the more necessary to establish a point of union and discipline for the unruly host. To this end an enumeration of the wnoic people was ordered, and the camp presented the appearance of a well-organized army, according to their tribes and banners. Their sanctuary was THEIR POINT OF UNION,

and wherever it rested they pitched their tents, and when it moved forward the host followed. The sanctuary was their outward guide through the wilderness and showed them how they should walk according to their natural and spiritual capacity. Both the outward and inward progress of the people was thus indicated by the tabernacle. The entire camp was subdivided, as it were, into three camps-namely, the priests, the Levites and the people of Israel. This division was by no means in unitation of Egyptian castes, but was in keeping with the des tiny of Israel. Only a small proportion of the people were called to the special service of God. were to be without blemish and without spot; they vere to be pure and wholly consecrated to their calling. It was to be their high privilege to be in or near the sanctuary, as the ministers of the people required a higher degree of holiness than did Israel themselves. They were exposed to The utmost caution was therefore enjoined ufon the priests and Levites, and the separate work of each was clearly and fully indicated in Numbers iv. The relation which the tribe of Levi, and especially the priests, bore to the beople is precisely the relation in which Israel stands to the rest of mankind—

in which Israel stands to the rest of mankind—namely, the

GUARDIANS AND CONSERVATORS OF THE WORD,
ministers to the race in the sanctuary of God. This
mission involved a more extended range of duties,
for unto whom much is given of minister mission
was announced to the patriarch Abraham. They
were never to be cut off from the families of the
earth, but they were to be the beacons of truth to all
future generations. What is the insture of this mission? When Israel stood at the foot of Sinai prepared to receive the law the first words proclaimed
to the people were, "I am the Eternal thy God:
thou shalt have no other gods ocfore me."
And this has been the firm foundation
of their faith and the basis of their entire religious structure. God, the invisible, selfexisting Being, our God, the Lord of all creation,
who has established laws for all nature, moulds the
course of history, provides for, and watches over
the destiny of nations and the lives of all his children.

course of history, provides for, and watches over the destiny of nations and the lives of all his children.

To GUARD THIS SUBLIME TRUTH

Israel, the smallest of all the nations of the earth, was selected. The more difficulties they have encountered in the general acknowledgment of this truth, and the more violence there was or is resorted to to prevent its diffusion, the more firmly grounded in this truth has israel become. And it will be impossible in the end for any one to shut his eves against this truth. Israel is the appointed living witness thereof to all time and generations. They attest by their mere existence the religious doctrine of the unity of God, and it cannot be too often repeated that the preservation of this truth is the mission of Israel. Hence the Scriptures enforce this doctrine and the ancient rabbies proclaimed it. By the name of the Holy One Israel was once saved, and by the name of the Holy One Israel will be again redeemed, that the nations may thereby know that beside Him there is no God.

It follows as a natural congequence that Israel must obey God. To fear film and keep Hiscommandments is the whole duty of man. His laws are rational and beneficial, and should be emplayed on Israel's panners. "Be unto me a holy nation, for I am noly, saith the Lord"—Boly in thought and word and deed. The moral apex of mankind can only be found in Israel's moral law. Hence the duty of Israel is to cradicate from their hearts every vinalective feeling, and to demonstrate in heart and life that they are a holy people, and by faith and practice to present correct notions of right-cousiers, justice and peace, that all the nations may know and believe in the free God. Israel has been dispersed over all the earth.

tice and peace, that all the nations may know and believe in the true God. Israel has been dispersed over all the earth to DISSEMINATE THIS TRUTH, and their feet should not become fired in this service nor their shoulders weary under their burden, They should perpetuate this religion and live to be a blessing to all mankind. And those who have not yet acknowledged the Eterual One, who still walk in darkness, and in their vanity and pride attempt to preach truths of which they know nothing—they all shall yet come to learn the true dectrine from Israel, for the law shall go forth out of Zion and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem. But they cannot be thus brought to the truth by brine force, by the rack or the stake, or by any of those means used to drive or induce the Hebrews to accept the creeds of those around them. Men must be brought alone through conviction to the acknowledgment of this truth. The mission of Israel stands on a historical basis. It is not like Jonah's gourd, which appring up in a might and did perish in a night also. But to accomplish this mission they must be CONSTANT AND FIRM in THE FAITH of the fathers and be willing to make sacrifices and to spurn all attempts to draw them away from the father's. They must strive by energy

of the fathers and be willing to make sacrifices and to spurn all attempts to draw them away from the fathers. They must strive by energy and zeal to prove by works the spirit and the quality of their professions. And in this respect they may learn wholesome lessons from the past. It is israel's benign duty to guard in prosperity as well as in adversity the faith of the lathers. It is not sometimg which can be bartered away or exchanged or laid aside at pleasure. It is the malienable treasure and life of the soul, and is superior to all other interests of our being. Therefore, my bretiven and sisters, sand the Doctor, let this duty be deeply graven on your hearts, and know how to answer the scoffer at religion and religious things. And let your fear and worship or God be manifested in your entire life—doing justly, loving mercy and walking humbly before God. Your public expressions in the service of the sanctuary must bear the stamp of holmess. It has been the study of reform to model the synagone so as to adapt it to the wants of the present and the rising generations—to make it a house of true devotion—a school of religious instruction for all inture generations. Its spiritual character must exist and be dearly defined.

Indifferential to any cause.

spiritual character must exist and be clearly defined.

INDIFFERENCE AND SEPINENESS

will be detrimented to any cause. We may not go so far as Solon in his recomficientation that neutrals in a State cause should be banished. Every son and daughter of israel still remains such, whether they visit the temple or keep the Sabbath or not. It is heer britanght, but they are dead members of the congregation of Israel and are receast to their mission. Let us conquer this spirit of indifference which, alse is too rife in our mades, and throw new life and vigor in the new year upon which we shall soon enter, and let every one be in his place and bearing his barden. And thes will the light of Israel not be indeen and we shall become a blessing to ourselves, to our children and to grankfied. Am

MFGREGOR'S MUSCLE.

The Superintendent of Buildings' Tussle with Tostedin.

A Builder's Eyes Blackened and a Mansard Roof Erected-Rowdyism Rampant in a Public Office.

[From the Williamsburg (L. L.) Times.] Hearing a report that Mr. Peter Tostellin, archiviolently assaulted yesterday by one of the New York city magnates, one of our reporters called at his in the rumor. The appearance of Mr. Tostedin was sufficient to convince any one that some

city magnates, one of our reporters called at his house last evening to ascertain what truth was in the rumor. The appearance of Mr. Tostedin was sufficient to convince any one that some person nad been taking liberties with that gentleman's visage, as his right eye was swollen and discolored, has face and head covered with bruises, and three deep-red knuckie marks conspicuous on mis brow. He courteously acceded to the request of our reporter to furmish a statement of the circumstances of the assult for publication in the Tomes, which he narrated as follows:—About eleven o'clock this (Friday) forenon, I called at the odice of head of the Department of Inspection of Buildings, No. 2 Fourth avenue, New York. I went there to procure a permit to build two dwelling houses. After I had transacted my business with one of the clerks I walked into Mr. Armistrong's office to speak with him while the clerk was preparing the permit. When the papers were Inished the clerk frought them to me hm. Armistrong's room, and pointed out some matters in the specification which needed correction. I was then about to leave the matter with Mir. Armistrong, that he might complete it, but he begged me to see Mr. McGregor on the subject, with which request, after a little heattation, I complied. I approached Mr. McGregor on the subject, with which request, after a little heattation, I complied. I approached Mr. McGregor on the subject, with which requests was satisfactorily concluded. Knowing m' opposition to the haw. I may here state that I am opposed to the laws that regulate building in New York city. I believe them to be unjust, new in the papers before him, telling bim that I desired some ilmormation in regard to the matters which needed correction. He expressed his opinion freely on the subject, and I did the same, until the business was satisfactorily concluded. Knowing m' opposition to the human service with the major of the major of the major of the min service was a state of the more of the min service was a state of the major o

was thrown over the railing. In whatever manner I reacied the room, I was no sooner there than I was

AGAIN ATTACKED BY ONE OF THE ATTACHES Of the office, and twice violently pushed toward the door. I was as little prepared for this second attack as for the first, being taken by surprise. I selzed the casing of the door to save myself from being thrown down the steep flight of stairs to the sidewalk. I would readily have availed myself of the opportunity to leave the office, but, finding that I was minus my hat, and that my clothes were forn and disordered. I paused for a moment to arrange my dress and look for my hat.

I was AGAIN ASSAILED by this clerk, and in a tussic with him and some other persons was thrown upon the floor and received a severe blow, by which my right eye was discolored and my temple bruised. I can scarcely say how I regained my feet in the confusion, but I am certain that I saw the clerk who had been my chief assailant, and who on both occasions

ATTACKED ME FROM BERIND,

slinking behind one of the large bookcases in the room, as it to hade from my observation. I endeavored in vain to learn his name from the other clerks in the room. Two gentlemen then came forward and said, "My God! is it possible to discover the name of the clerk who had tax my mind was not sufficiently collected for the effort. I returned to the office to try if possible to discover the name of the clerk who had assailed me, but no come would give me any information on the subject. Mir. McGregor expressed his regret that the affair had occurred, but would not aid me to ascertain the name of the clerk who had better leave, which I did at once.

Mir. Tostedin is a gentleman of high repute in his profession and a one of the head clerks, that I was interfering with the business of the office and had better leave, which I did at once.

did at once.

Mr. Tostedin is a gentleman of high repute in his Mr. Tostedin is a gentleman of high repute in his profession, and is one of the biniders of the hew Williamsburg Savings Bank, at the corner of Fifth street and Broadway. He has been in business in New York since 1846, and has lived in Williamsburg for the last four years. He is prepared to take oath that the narrative he furnished to our reporter, of which the above is a faithful transcript, is correct in every particular.

UNPAIRNESS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

As your paper has the largest circulation of any paper in this country and is alive to the rights of ery individual, I wish to draw your attention to the managers of the American Institute. They send ont applications all over the country and solicit contributions for the exhibition of 1871. We apply for the desired room. They grant it. We pay the entry fee. We go to work to build carriages, which takes from three to four months, at a cost of from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars, and make all the preparations to exhibit them, when, to our surprise, our entrance fee is returned, with a polite note that the managers have decided not to take carriages on exhibition. I am a life member, and carriages on this as one of the greatest frauds and impositions that have been practised on its consituents, who are supposed to have better judgment. Yet in this case they have been deceived. I am satisfied that the Legislature never intended to give them any such power. Now, is it not time that this be stopped? I know of no better way than through your paper. Let it be known to every member of the Institution, so that he may be on hand at the meeting—say three weeks before the election—and promote men that will not abuse their trust. I hope they will put such men in the Presidential chair as Commodore Vanderbitt—a live man, and not a dead one. I hope you will investigate this, and if you find I am correct give it all the publicity you can.

A MEMBER,

THE NATHAN MURDER.

A Relie of Superintendent Jourdan. While the murder of old Mr. Nathan, on July 28, 1870, was still the grand excitement in this city and Dowling the following letter, which, undoubtedly, possesses a peculiar interest:-

Dowling the following letter, which, undoflotedly, possesses a peculiar luterest:—

Office of the Superintendent of Police of the City of New York, august 3, 1870.

My Dear Jor—I would have written you long before this as I suppose you expected to hear from me, but I have been so sorely fred and used up that I have not had the time to devote to writing you. The office is completely run down day and might. Every one who has ever heard of the murder has a theory, and according to the general views of every-body, every theory has to be examined into and worked out. The detective office, as far as its complement of men is concerned, has done remarkably well. They are nine the men short, and I have been compelled to call in the Keleo's aid all of the available ward men who are known to us as being good men. I have head he so with me day an nine the men short, and I have been such uncersing labor an such united action. Every detective office been has had his part to perform, and has done it well. I the whole force could have been here probably I could have got along with out calling in the ward men. I think that of all the terrible murders I have ever heard of this is the worst. If puts mi in mind of the murder of Sarty Eurhe, corner of White and Broadway. The body lay in about the same position the Bernelway. The body lay in about the same position the Breadway. The body lay in about the same position the Breadway. The body lay in about the ware to get at it we into the dot without letting every paper in New York know how we are going to do it.

The story of the "doy be not all the trained and while the remains of the laws person the single soft of the reat of the story the body in the house for months is like all of the reat of the south the sampthing in it. We will show tho that the door we open at twenty minutes past five in the months. has anything in it. We will show also that the door open at twenty minutes past five in the moreney.

I almost wish that I had let my resignation go, Joe. It seems to be the best thing that I could have done. The newspapers want to lang some one, and they don't care who they have.

Will write you if anything time up. Bellive and a system of the property of the property of the system of the property of the prope

THAT COURTS.

SUPPLEME L TOURT-CHAMBERS. Blapate Over the natody of a Child.

Before Judge Barnard. In re Carrie Huston.—Fix relator is four years old. Her father, it is alleged, died in Bellevue woman claiming to be her mother alleges that some in o years ago she

In re Peter Mulvahill. - Some time ago Peter Mulvahili, then a deputy sheriff, got into a personal difneuity and at its close found himself arrested on a charge of assault and battery, and shortly afterwards was sent by Judge Dowling to the Island for six months. A long statement was made in the case, the glst of which was that he desired to be tried at the General Sessions, but somenow was not allowed this opportunity. The Judge allowed him to give \$2,500 had to appear for trial at the October term of the General Sessions,

SUPERIOR COURT -- SPECIAL TERM. Important Decision with Regard to the Duties of Referees. Before Judge McCunn.

Joseph P. Merrill vs. Florence A. Merrill.—Judge

Joseph P. Merrill vs. Florence A. Merrill.—Judge McCunn in rendering decision in this case said:

This case comes before the Court for final judgment on the report of a referee. The action is for an absolute divorce. The cause was referred, and the referee ordered to take testimony and report such testimony to this tribunal for final judgment. Here the duties of the referee ended. There is no power in the order of reference enabling himto grant judgment or find conclusions of law or write an opinion; his doing so is therefore superinous. The powers of a referee are strictly limited to the duties specified in the order appointing such reserve. If he is appointed to take testimony, that done his duties end. If the order appointing him deciares he snall take testimony and report such testimony to this Court, together with his opinion thereon, then he should confine himself simply to such duty and then stop. If the order calls for his judgment, this he sho let comply with but in all cases he is specifically confined to the terms of the order appointing him, and this for the best of reasons: that he is the mere creature of the Court and should strictly obey its befiests and no more. It seems that the plantain, who looks to be a lad from eighteen to twenty years, first met the defendant in a railroad car, that through her bindishments she capitated him at once, and without further delay or ceremony they were married. The defendant some eight or ten days after marriage left her insband's home, and weat to a house of prostitution kept in Thirteenth street by one Clifford and lived there against his will for some time as one of its inmates. She had lived there before her marriage to plainting and unknown to him. Merrill, the plainting as the evidence is some and was found once or twice in her company. As I have said before, all the evidence in the case, on both sides, establishes positively the fact that this will one some the plainting were there to see the defendant that he was an accomplice in her crime. There is not feCunn in rendering decision in this case said:-

THE TOURS POLICE COURT

The Bad O'Briens-Thomas in Trouble-The Bogus Expressman Thieves Again-A Scarf Snatcher.

O'Brien, brother of the late notorious Jerry O'Brien, who was executed some two years ago for the murder of his mistress, in Houston street, whom he stabled with a large fish kulfe, procured for the fresh in the miad of the public-was arraigned, hav-

ing A LARGE BAG IN HIS POSSESSION. containing cloths, cassimeres and simflar articles, of

Dikeman, who was on post in Bieccker street, observed O'Brien going along in a suspicious manner with the bag on his shoulders, and, thinking that something was wrong, arrested him. ing that something was wrong, arrested him.

O'Brien could give no satisfactory explanation for the possession of the property and
was brought to Police Headquarters, when he was
recognized as a well known thief. Subsequently he
was taken before Judge Powing and committed to
prison, the goods having been left with the Property
Clerk for Identification. Several parties examined
the contents of the bug, but it remained for Mr.
Samuel Clerk, of 23 and 25 Newark avenue, Jersey
City, to

as his own. This he did yesterday. It appears that Mr. Clerk keeps a store at the above place, and on the night of the 8th mst. his premises were broken mo by burglars and cloths and similar stock to the value of \$1,000 abstracted. The burglars effected an entrance through the rear door of the store opening on Montgomery street, and succeeded in accomplishing their object undetected. O'Brien will doubtless come to speedy grief.

Allen Beck, of No. 86 Franklin street, appeared as complainant against one Martin Bempsey, for hay-

Allen Beck, of No. 86 Franklin street, appeared as complainant against one Markin Dempsey, for having in his possession, unlawfully,
NINE BOXES OF SCARES,
valued in the aggregate at Si5, which Mr. Beck recognized as the property of William K. Herbert and charles R. Shantz, his employers, at the above number. Demosey was committed to answer.
John Shehan is a stranger in this city; his residence is in Troy, N.Y. He came to the metropolis one day this week; and when he disembarked at the the pier of the Troy steamers he was accosted by one James Wright, who represented himself as an expressman. Wright importance Shehan to
GIVE HIM HIS EAGGAGE CHECK,

James Wright, who represented himself as an expressman. Wright importanted Shenan to give him his baggage check, stating that he would deliver the frunk that contained Shehan's wardrobe at No. 13 Baxter street, where the latter intended to remain during his sojourn in New York. Shehan consented, sapposing the rogue Wright was O. K. in his profession, and troubled himself no more about the destination of his trunk than if he hadn't any such article to look after. Shehan was still further set at ease to find, upon his arrival at 13 Baxter street, the identical trunk he had confided to the care of Wright reposing quietly in a corner of the haliway of the above premises. Imagine, then, his consternation when he seized hold of the article and found it contained absolutely noting.

HE RAVED, STAMPED AND SWORE, but all to no purpose. The contents of the trunk were gone, and this ugly fact remained, nothwith standing the bitter curses of the unfortunate Shehan. Wright was soon after "naobed," and now hes ruminating over the uncertainties of events in general in one of the unwholesome cells of the fombs.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM. The Sale of the Cemetery of the Evergreens

The Cemetery of the Evergreens and East New York was recently sold to Sylvester M. Beard for

\$130,000. Yesterday the counset for the receiver moved for the confirmation of the report of the referee as to the sale, and asked for an allowance for himself of from seven to eight per cent. Similar applications were also made by other counsel for certain creditors of the Cemetery, and Juage Pratt took the papers and reserved his decision.

TRUOS 2'STAROSHUR.

Wills Admitted-Letters of Administration, Before Recorder Veeder.

During the past week Surrogate Veeder admitted to probate wills of Timothy Stater, of Flatbush, and Jeante J. Hill, Catharine Brashing and Rachael C. Tigney, of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted on the

estates of Mary Gallagher, Sarah E, Panaud, Jennie Calman, Marie Chenevtere, Arthur Chenevtere, Barbara Piatz, George Jackson, Jane C. Kniveton, Joan F. Raineaardt, Thomas Molonay, Eugene Callagnan, Enzabeth Mechan, Patrick D. O'Sullivan, Thomas McNally, Mary Ann Teiford, Gunder Anderson and Elizabeth Dahl, all of Brooklyn,
Letters of guardiansing of the person and estate of Edward B. Feiton were granted to Eughemia Felton, his mother; of William Teiford to Sarah Teiford; of Dablet Peiro C. Patrick Deizo, all of Brooklyn. Uniman, Marie Chenevtere, Arthur Cheneviere,

LEAVES FROM LIMBO.

Wealthy Annetta and Her Missing Quarter-Knaves of Clubs Playing Heavy Hands-A Rowland for Diamond's Oliver.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

There was the usual full attendance of bummers and others of a like lik at this court this morning. The calendar was pretty full, numbering upwards of forty cases; but the generality of them w trifling character. A well dressed "lady," flouncing in sliks, with a

most affected simile of seductiveness upon her countenance, and her general appearance betokening wh aith, if not affluence, stepped gayly into the witness, box and preferred a charge of theft against a rather a right-looking, comely girl, aged about seventeen. The amount alleged to have been stolen was

the enormon.'s sum of twenty-five cents, all in money, too. Think or that? Oh! what tribulation so severe a loss must have occusioned the complainant, Mrs. Apnetta Post, and her brother, Mr. Morton, as the lady announced his cog, tomea to be. The name of the accused girl was Annie Burns.

"What's your name, made va?"

"What did you lose, and how did you lose it?" "I lost a pocketbook, sir, con taining twenty-five

"I lost a pocketbook, sir, con Mining twenty-five cents, and I found it in this girl's dices, hanging up in her room. I searched in the focket of the dress, because I thought it was queer that my property should disappear, and—" "What have you to say to this, Annie; did you take the pocketbook and money?" "In ever saw the pocketbook, Judge." "Did you pay this girl her wages regularly, madame—do you owe her anything now." "Yes, sir, we paid her all up—that is, my son. Mr. Morton and myself." "I had to sue her for my wages, Judge; I had to sue her or I would never havegot paid." "Is that true, madame? "Well—y-c-s; that is, she sued my son. Mr. Morton."

"Well-y-c-s; that is, she sued my son, Mr. Morton."

"Was this giri present when you found your property in her deess?"

"No, sir; only my son and myseit."

"You're acquitted, "said His Honor, to the prisoner, Annie, and Mrs. Annetta Post descended from her perch, piqued to the sout. "Evidently a put-up job," muttered Judge Dowling, as the complainant swept majestically out of court.

A milky white negro girl, named Annie Baily, charged another colored woman, whose shade of black was somewhat darker, of breaen of trust, inasmich as she purloined from a trunk left in her possession for safe keeping two or three jackets, a coupic pair of shoes and three vests, which she

possession for safe keeping two or three jackets a coupit pair of shoes and inree vests, which she transcreed to the tender mercies of a heighnoring pawnoroker, receiving as pledge of their safety about one-eight of their value from the money lender, "Miss" Frances E. Drisso. a maiden aged about forty seasons, admitted taking "a loan" of the articles, and confessed to placing them in pawn.

"Where's your witnesses?" yelled out the Judge. In answer a bittle, bright-eyed nigger wench stepned up and told a story that varied materially from the version given by Anale Baney. She said that annie herself had given her the articles to piedge, which she did, and gave the money to Annie; the prisoner did not have anything to do with the transaction. The Judge teen recalled Annie and asked her what she had to say to the statement of the little witness.

"Before God, Your Honor, 124 take my oath that I never gave them to this girl to pledge."
"Sae says you dist."
"No, sir; she don't know anything about it. This

woman here (pointing to the accessed took them out of my truns which she had in her room, and gave them to the pawnbroker."

"We'll bring up the pawnbroker," said prisoner's

"We'll bring up the parameter for counsel.

"Oh, yes; he'll be in favor of her, to be sure, for you ought to see the quantity of pawn tickets she has, Judge. She's a very good customer of his," answered the complainant.

"You have no right to say that; no, you baven't; for learn my living by the sweat of my brow; yes, by the sweat of my brow."

At this stage the cuorus of voices, complainint, prisoner, witness and Judge Dowling, streamously endeavoring for the mastery in the argument, prevented anything being heard. At last His Honor said he would

REMAND THE ACCUSED

until the pawnsroker could be secured to testify, and so ended the dialogue.

Omeer Augustus Whittier charged an intelligent young man named Audrew Sauth with assault and battery. He testified that the prisoner approached man while he was walking down Iwenty-seventh street, towards Seventh avenue, from his dianer, and without the least provocation struck aim in the face twice, and then attempted to escape by running away.

"Did you not push the prisoner off the sidewalk first, before he had said a word to you or had done anything calculated to arouse your anger?" querted

anything calculated to arouse your anger?" queried counsel.

"No, sir; I did not do anything of the kind. Officer Grady, my side partner, can testify that I gave the prisoner no excuse for striking me."

"You didn't shove him out into the street while he was quietly smoking a cigar on the curbstone, ch? Nor you didn't cinb him unmeriminy AFFER FIRING YOUR PISTOL.

at him, together with your side partner, as you call this officer here? I suppose you didn't do all this, did you?" again put in counsel.

"Bring up more witnesses." cried Judge Dowling. Officer Grady came upon the stand and sworetmat

"Bring up note witnesses." cried Judge Dowling.
Officer Grary came upon the stand and sworetmat
he assisted in arresting the accused. He annuted
that he discharged his revolver at him, but no
offener than twice.
"Dadn't you tell the complainant to club the son
of a b—h:" asked coansel.
"No; I dadn't say anything like that," replied the
witness, with a nervous twitching about the corners
of the mouth.
"There, that will do," said his Honor, "call your
witness for the defence."
A young man here stepped up and said that at the
time of the adleged assault the prisoner was standing quite motionless. That the complainant came
up to him and roughly pushed him off the gatter
and then the complainant's witness joined in the
moise and suggested to
COMPLAINANT TO GIVE THE PRISONER
a "hell of a clubbing," and then the two struck
Smith several times as they were conveying him to
the station house after having chased him a short
distance, the meanwhile dring several shots after
him as they were in pursuit.
"Pretty bad allots, soin of you, if you fred three

distance, the meanwhile dring several shots after him as they were in pursuit.

"Pretty bad shots, both of you, if you fired three or four shots at the prisoner and falled to not him." (To the accused), "You are acquitted; get out."

William Dimond, a decrepted old rogue, charged a cleanly-appearing young woman with the theft of some trilling articles. While the complainant Dimond was upon the stand, counsel for the prisoner, whose name is Margie Hermann, crossexamined him pretty thoroughly.

"You keep a house of prostitution at No. 7 Roosevelt street, don't you?" asked the counselior of Dimond.

"Thorn an' 1 no, Sht."

Dingond. "TROTH AN' I DO, SIR."

"Well, you tried to keep this girl in that house against her will, I believe; and when she ran away you trumped up this charge against her. Isn't that go?"

you trained up this charge against her. Ish think go?"

"Is it me trained up a charge? Faith, I didn't; she took the things, an' I can prove it to Your Honor," pointing to the Judge.

"Officer, take this man into the next room and have a complaint made against him for keeping a disorderly house," said Judge Dowling.

The crost-failen Dimond oustied down the steps of the witness stand, and was led out of Court by an officer. The defendant, Maggie Hermann, was remanded until she could be used as a witness against her late accuser. Adosequently Dimond was placed in the prisoners' bok and charged with KREPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

was placed in the prisoners' bole and charged with REPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

"Did you not confess that you was the proprietor of a house of prostitution at No. 7 Rooseveit street a little winde ago?" inquired the Judge.

"Proprietor is it? Proprietor? On, no, sir, Oh, no. 1 wint thar wid a girl some time ago; that's all 1 know about the place,"

"Officer Quinn, step on the stand. Didn't you hear this man say that he kept the house No. 7 Roosevelt street a few minutes ago?"

"I did, sir."

That "Il do. Now, Dimond, Pli remand you unth more evidence will be forthcoming, and then Pli do my best to punish you. Take him out, officer."

The

The SHUFFLING OLD VILLAIN was then conducted out of Court muttering various deep but not audible curses on the head of the unfortunate Judge. This ended the day's business and the Court was soon after adjourned.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FAIR

Preparations for the Event-An Extensive Exhibition Anticipated-A Premium Offered for the Handsomest Baby.
The twenty-seventh annual fair of the Society of

Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester County will be commenced on the grounds of the association, near White Plains, next Tuesday, and continue until the Saturday evening next ensuing. Anticipating an unusually large exhibition of stock and other domestic prouctions, both useful and ornamental, the managers have for some weeks past been devoting their energies to the perfecting of such arrangements as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the exhibitors. The last three days of the fair will be devoted to trials of speed, the society offering about \$2,500 in premiums for the fastest horses. Some \$6,000 in books, medals, silverware and Some \$6,000 in books, medals, sliverware and money will also be presented to successful competitors in the other various departments. Among the many premiums odered for competition is a child's carriage, valued at \$50, for the handsomest buby under eighteen months old. In accordance with an invitation from the society, it is understood that Governor Hofman has expressed in is intention to visitable fair on Thursday next. The second annual reception and grand opening will take place at the new Florat Hall, on the grandes of the society, taking of the society.